

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN  
MILWAUKEE DIVISION

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING  
BEFORE THE HONORABLE J. P. STADTMUELLER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

United States Dept. of Justice  
(ED-WI)  
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For the Defendant  
MATTHEW BROWNDORF:  
(Present)

Kravit Hovel & Krawczyk, SC  
By: MR. BRIAN T. FAHL  
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ALSO PRESENT:

NICOLE FORD, US Probation;  
ZACH STEGENGA, IRS Criminal  
Investigator; and  
DAVID LARSON, Department of  
Labor Senior Investigator.

U.S. Official Court Reporter: JENNIFER L. STAKE, RDR, CRR  
Proceedings recorded by computerized stenography, transcript  
produced by computer-aided transcription.

## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

2 THE CLERK: The Court calls United States of America  
3 versus Matthew Browndorf, Case No. 22-CR-252, for a sentencing  
4 hearing. May I have the appearances beginning with the  
5 Government.

6 MR. KNIGHT: Good morning, your Honor. Kevin Knight  
7 appears on behalf of the United States. With me this morning  
8 are IRS Criminal Investigator Zach Stegenga and Department of  
9 Labor Senior Investigator David Larson.

10 MS. FORD: Good morning, your Honor. Nicole Ford for  
11 probation and pretrial services.

12 MR. FAHL: Good morning, your Honor. Attorney Brian  
13 Fahl appears for Matthew Browndorf, who appears today in  
14 custody.

15 THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Knight. And  
16 good morning to the case agents. And good morning to you,  
17 Ms. Ford. Good morning to you, Mr. Fahl. And good morning to  
18 you, Mr. Browndorf.

19       Matthew Browndorf, back on July 13th of this year, you  
20      entered a plea of guilty and were later formally adjudicated  
21      guilty of the conduct charged in Count 9 of the underlying  
22      indictment, namely willful failure to collect and pay over  
23      federal taxes in violation of Title 26 of the US Code, Section  
24      7202.

25 We have now reached that stage of these proceedings where

1       it becomes the duty of the Court to address several questions  
2       to both you and counsel. First of all, Mr. Browndorf, have you  
3       had a sufficient opportunity to review both the revised  
4       presentence report in your case, as well as the addendum to  
5       that report, both of which bear the date of November 21st of  
6       this year?

7                   THE DEFENDANT: I have, your Honor.

8                   THE COURT: Thank you.

9                   Likewise, Mr. Fahl, have you had an opportunity to review  
10       those documents?

11                  MR. FAHL: Yes, your Honor.

12                  THE COURT: And are there any facts detailed in the  
13       numbered paragraphs of that report and addendum to which either  
14       you or your client take issue with or otherwise seek further  
15       clarification on?

16                  MR. FAHL: There are a couple things, your Honor.  
17       First, I want to note that the defendant's proposed restitution  
18       plan, I included the two properties listed in Paragraph 105 of  
19       the PSR as possible sources to draw equity from for the purpose  
20       of restitution. Those are 5 Williamson Lane in New Jersey and  
21       27 Kaxs Way in New York.

22                  It has come to my attention that both of these properties  
23       are subject to litigation, also currently encumbered by  
24       mortgages and liens. However, my client believes that despite  
25       this, both properties should have enough equity to make them

1 sources for restitution and that the legal issues surrounding  
2 both properties will be resolved favorably. So I wanted to  
3 make that clarification. That is something that's new to me  
4 related to Paragraph 105 and as I use those properties in my  
5 argument.

6 Additionally, there are, I guess, two things in the PSR not  
7 that we object to, but I want to put some clarification to.  
8 The first is in Paragraph 5, they discuss the information  
9 related to the findings of the detention hearing in Maryland in  
10 a related case and allegations.

11 Those, Mr. Browndorf's Maryland lawyers dispute the  
12 findings by the magistrate judge in that case and plan on  
13 challenging those findings when Mr. Browndorf returns to  
14 Maryland. So we don't dispute that the findings were there and  
15 that Mr. Browndorf was revoked. But to the extent that the  
16 underlying facts, we don't believe that those should be relied  
17 on by the Court because they haven't been fully determined yet.

18 Additionally, in Paragraph 57, there is notes of  
19 allegations of furniture theft in California. That issue also  
20 has not completely been resolved. The furniture issue is a  
21 longstanding civil issue between Mr. Browndorf and Mr. Ma, and  
22 no action has been taken by the criminal authorities in  
23 California. And, again, that's still in a civil negotiations.  
24 So to -- while we don't dispute that the facts in there are  
25 true, we just want to note for the record that that hasn't been

1 resolved and that there is no criminal charges as of yet.

2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

3 Mr. Knight, have you had an opportunity to review the  
4 revised presentence report and the addendum?

5 MR. KNIGHT: Yes, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: And does the Government have any objection  
7 either as to the facts or the information addressed in those  
8 paragraphs or otherwise seek clarification?

9 MR. KNIGHT: No, your Honor. Thank you.

10 THE COURT: Very well. Mr. Fahl, Mr. Knight, and  
11 Ms. Ford, there is an area that does need further explication  
12 and clarification. And that is the matter of Mr. Browndorf's  
13 status with the licensing authorities whether in New Jersey,  
14 New York, Pennsylvania, or California. There is a reference in  
15 Paragraph No. 104 to a license in apparently Pennsylvania. But  
16 there's also reference to Mr. Browndorf having been suspended  
17 from the practice of law at least in one court in Pennsylvania.

18 So we need to get all of this nailed down where he was  
19 licensed, when he was licensed, and the current status of his  
20 professional licensure, whether as a lawyer, whether as a  
21 financial consultant in any of these states or the State of  
22 California. And once that's been identified, whether it's Mr.  
23 Knight or Mr. Fahl or your office, I want you to forward  
24 certified mail return receipt requested to each licensing  
25 authority the certified judgment of conviction in this case

1 that will follow today's sentencing.

2       This case has all the earmarks, particularly in a  
3 multi-state scenario, of falling through the cracks. And in  
4 order to preclude anything close to that happening, the  
5 judgment in this case needs to get to virtually every licensing  
6 authority with whom Mr. Browndorf has had a professional  
7 license issued. Do you understand?

8           MS. FORD: Yes, your Honor.

9           THE COURT: Mr. Knight, do you understand?

10          MR. KNIGHT: Yes, your Honor. We'll do that.

11          THE COURT: Mr. Fahl?

12          MR. FAHL: Yes, your Honor. And I will note that it  
13 was Mr. Browndorf's intention at the conclusion of today's  
14 hearing to surrender his legal licenses in all states.

15          THE COURT: Well, that need will be addressed in the  
16 revised presentence report. This is not the first case that  
17 Judge Stadtmueller has had involving lawyers involved in  
18 criminal conduct. And, sadly, it will probably not be the  
19 last. But any time there's a licensure, whether it's teachers  
20 involved with child pornography, financial advisors, real  
21 estate agents, any licensure, it needs to get to those  
22 licensing authorities. It's for them to decide what action, if  
23 any. But until and unless they have the facts, they have no  
24 basis to even conduct an inquiry. And that's exactly what  
25 happens in a case like this where there is no licensure in the

1 State of Wisconsin that the presentence report addresses. And  
2 if there is, that needs to be captured and included in the  
3 revised presentence report.

4 And to your involvement, Mr. Knight, this is something  
5 whether it's the FBI or IRS ought to include in every  
6 investigation; because, sadly, it's cases like this, as the  
7 Court noted earlier, that literally drop through the cracks  
8 because nobody brings it to the attention of the licensing  
9 authorities. And it's for them to decide how they would like  
10 to treat it. I'm not making any recommendation. I'm requiring  
11 that the judgment of conviction be sent to them.

12 MR. KNIGHT: Yes, your Honor. We'll take that to  
13 heart, and I'll note anecdotally I have two lawyers coming  
14 before the Court in the coming weeks. And I'll make sure  
15 that's clarified before those sentencings, as well, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: So subject to those facts being included  
17 in a revised presentence report following this hearing and  
18 subject to Mr. Fahl's comments with respect to certain  
19 properties and liens and foreclosures being more fully  
20 explicated in the of latest iteration of the presentence  
21 report, the Court does herewith adopt all of the facts.

22 There is the additional matter that, Mr. Knight, you  
23 brought to the Court's attention in a video format the victim's  
24 statements. And because they are now all identified, we need  
25 clarification as to -- as to whether these three late-filed

1       victims' comments are an expansion of any of the victims who  
2       are anonymously reported in Paragraphs 24 through 29 of the  
3       revised presentence report. If Ms. Harris and Mr. Felknor and  
4       Melissa are new, their statements need to be transcribed and  
5       included in the written version of the revised presentence  
6       report.

7                    MR. KNIGHT: Yes, your Honor. They are new  
8       statements, not redundant of the written ones. And we can work  
9       with the probation office to include them in the revised  
10      version.

11                  THE COURT: Very well.

12       Now, as to the advisory sentencing guidelines, the Court  
13       has been presented with a metric completed by the probation  
14       department. It includes a total offense level of 23, criminal  
15       history category Roman numeral I, which in combination with the  
16       offense level carries a guideline term of imprisonment of 46 to  
17       57 months. Any term of imprisonment to be followed by a term  
18       of at least one but not more than three years of supervised  
19       release, \$831,260.06 in restitution, a fine of not less than  
20       \$20,000 nor no more than \$200,000, and finally a \$100 special  
21       assessment.

22       I understand where the Government and the probation  
23       department came up with the restitution figures, that is, to  
24       the Internal Revenue Service of \$435,144.55 and the \$396,115.51  
25       to former employees. And the concern that the Court has with

1 respect to restitution, particularly with respect to certain of  
2 the victims in this case, some of whom have been kind enough to  
3 submit statements to the probation department and the three  
4 videos that the Court has received. But strikingly, the amount  
5 of restitution does not strike the Court as coming anywhere  
6 near what the losses of some of these victims have been,  
7 including medical bills that are in the six figures. And that  
8 doesn't address the fact that premiums weren't paid, the fact  
9 that contributions were not made to 401(k) plans. It does not  
10 cover Social Security that was ostensibly withheld, taxes  
11 withheld. In fact, at one point in the California bankruptcy,  
12 the Internal Revenue Service filed a claim of \$1,550,000, yet  
13 restitution here is less than a third of that amount.

14 So my question is to you, Mr. Knight and Ms. Ford, where  
15 are -- is the reconciliation between what some of these victims  
16 endured and the restitution figures that have been included in  
17 the presentence report?

18 MR. KNIGHT: Yes, your Honor. So to take those in two  
19 separate parts, with respect to the IRS figure, I think it's  
20 worth noting and it has some relevance later, I think, as we  
21 discuss the loss amount and what the appropriate sentence is,  
22 it's true that the IRS submitted a claim of approximately  
23 1.5 million in the bankruptcy proceeding. It's worth noting,  
24 though, that that figure is not meant to be a precise  
25 calculation. It's based on prior returns associated with the

1 given entity, and it's the IRS's best estimate at that time.

2 I think it's also worth noting that the restitution figure  
3 is designed to capture -- as the Court knows, the offense of  
4 conviction is a payroll tax offense. There's two components to  
5 that. The restitution figure here is designed to account for  
6 the former, the monies that were available to Mr. Browndorf and  
7 were not tendered. There are also -- so that's the IRS number,  
8 Judge.

9 The victims' number, I think as the Court saw in the PSR,  
10 primarily it's been the responsibility of the Department of  
11 Labor investigators who spent a very long time with this case,  
12 they've sat with those records, and they have attempted to  
13 determine almost down to the penny what the number that we can  
14 cleanly ascribe to a victim's loss is with respect to Mr.  
15 Browndorf's misconduct. I think the proof in the pudding of  
16 that is the slightly revised figure.

17 The Court will recall that there's a number in the plea  
18 agreement that is just over 401,000. The number that's now in  
19 the PSR for the victims is around 390,000. That distinction is  
20 a function of the hard work that the DOL put in to make sure  
21 that we were down to the penny making sure that we were tying  
22 money to Mr. Browndorf's misconduct.

23 And we wanted to make sure that there wasn't a dispute with  
24 respect to that amount before we came to the Court. And that's  
25 why that number was approved by all of the victims we could

1 identify. None of them objected to it. And it was the subject  
2 of, obviously, an agreement with Mr. Browndorf.

3 So those figures were the subject of substantial internal  
4 work. They're the subject of an approval by the victims here.  
5 And as I say, Judge, they represent a resolution that Mr.  
6 Browndorf agreed to. And for those reasons, Judge, we're  
7 comfortable with those numbers.

8 THE COURT: So you're telling me, without getting into  
9 the detail, whether it's Mr. Felknor or Ms. Harris or Melissa,  
10 who are the more recent victims, that whatever amounts they're  
11 out that's already included in this \$390,000 figure?

12 MR. KNIGHT: Yes, Judge. The Court will recall that  
13 in the PSR, it's not included -- it's not addended to the PSR,  
14 but the PSR notes that there is a spreadsheet that's been  
15 submitted to the clerk's office that enumerates the losses  
16 associated with each of the victims who we were able to  
17 identify and quantify their loss and tie that loss to Mr.  
18 Browndorf. And we've been working diligently to do that math,  
19 to alert our victims to Mr. Browndorf's misconduct, and to work  
20 with them to make sure that they're comfortable with today's  
21 resolution. And we have received literally no objections to  
22 that number.

23 Now, it's also worth noting -- and I appreciate Agent  
24 Larson brings up to me -- those numbers, right, the victims'  
25 numbers, are tied as a matter of law to the offense of

1 conviction here as well, right, so we have losses that are  
2 quantified and associated with the BP Peterman law firm, right,  
3 so we have other subsidiaries of the Plutos Sama holding  
4 company that are not associated with the offenses of conviction  
5 or even the offenses that were charged. And that's the other,  
6 I think -- I think Agent Larson makes a good point that that's  
7 probably an animating factor in the discrepancy that the  
8 Court's appreciating at first glance.

9 THE COURT: Well, that brings to mind another  
10 question; and that is, in terms of giving due recognition to  
11 the rights of victims, why weren't all of these cases charged  
12 where there are victims in separate counts and we try the case?

13 MR. KNIGHT: Judge, I think our victims here were well  
14 served by the resolution that we offered. We think that, you  
15 know, Mr. Browndorf is facing a term of imprisonment of years.  
16 We think that's meaningful. We thought it was meaningful to  
17 bring this case to a resolution and give them a definitive  
18 conclusion to this -- to this problem and this chapter of their  
19 lives. I think as the Court saw, some of these victims are  
20 deeply traumatized by what Mr. Browndorf did to them, and we --

21 THE COURT: Absolutely no question. I've been a judge  
22 for 36 and a half years, sentenced just under 2,500 defendants.  
23 And other than crimes of violence, when it comes to white-  
24 collar crime cases, there are a couple that involve lawyers,  
25 but their only victims happen to be either their employer or a

1 single client. This case, the traumatization captured in just  
2 the information appearing in Paragraphs 27 through 29 coupled  
3 with the three videos is enough to make a seasoned trial judge  
4 cry. That's how traumatizing this whole episode in Mr.  
5 Browndorf's life has so affected individuals. And I appreciate  
6 many of them were far, far away from Irvine, California, but  
7 nonetheless, deeply, deeply traumatized, no mistake about it.

8 MR. KNIGHT: And just to put a coda on that, Judge, I  
9 think that that trauma, that very real trauma that the Court so  
10 eloquently described animated our desire to bring this thing to  
11 a conclusion, to give these people closure, to not put them  
12 through the -- the burden of a trial, the uncertainty of a  
13 trial, the possibility of cross-examination. You know, those  
14 were things that we were anxious to avoid for the people that  
15 Mr. Browndorf had already hurt so deeply.

16 THE COURT: Very well. To continue on, the guideline  
17 is a fine of not less than \$20,000 nor no more than \$200,000  
18 and, finally, a \$100 special assessment.

19 Mr. Fahl, as our beginning point, particularly against the  
20 backdrop of the November 21st addendum to the presentence  
21 report in which you interposed objections with respect to the  
22 matter of how many individuals were involved and the  
23 Government's response and the probation department's analysis,  
24 do you and your client accept the guideline metric that is  
25 before the Court?

1                   MR. FAHL: Your Honor, we will still stand on the  
2 objection. We think that the two-level increase is not  
3 appropriate. That is based on what's been submitted in the  
4 response to the presentence report and, also, in my sentencing  
5 memorandum.

6                   THE COURT: Very well. You've made your record. Mr.  
7 Knight has made his, and Ms. Ford's office has made theirs.  
8 And the Court is constrained to adopt the probation  
9 department's computations based upon their review and analysis  
10 of US Sentencing Guideline 3B1.1(c), in particular the  
11 Application Note 2 which to pick up on a comment that the Court  
12 made earlier about Mr. Browndorf being an absent manager with  
13 respect to what occurred here in Wisconsin, nonetheless, he had  
14 more than a thumb on the pulse of the business entity and  
15 virtually directed not only what employees did, whether  
16 wittingly or unwittingly -- and that comment refers to the  
17 employees, not Mr. Browndorf -- compared and contrasted with  
18 the numerous instances of withdrawing funds for his own  
19 personal benefit more than amply meets what both the Sentencing  
20 Commission had in mind and Congress in adopting US Sentencing  
21 Guideline 3B1.1(c). And accordingly, the objection to that  
22 enhancement is overruled.

23                   Are there any other guideline issues, Mr. Fahl, that the  
24 Court need address?

25                   MR. FAHL: No, your Honor.

1                   THE COURT: Very well. That leaves us with the  
2 initial guideline construct, that is, a total offense level of  
3 23, criminal history category Roman numeral I, which in  
4 combination with the offense level carries a guideline term of  
5 imprisonment of 46 to 57 months, any term of imprisonment to be  
6 followed by a term of at least one but not more than three  
7 years of supervised release, \$831,260.06 in restitution, a fine  
8 of not less than \$20,000, nor no more than \$200,000, and,  
9 finally, a \$100 special assessment.

10                 Having made those determinations, Mr. Fahl, do you or your  
11 client have any reason to advance this morning as to why the  
12 Court ought not proceed today with the imposition of a sentence  
13 in this case?

14                  MR. FAHL: No, your Honor.

15                  THE COURT: Beyond your sentencing memo of November  
16 22nd that is Docket No. 27 and your letter filed with the Court  
17 yesterday, Docket No. 30, to the extent that you or Mr.  
18 Browndorf have some of comments you'd like to make, I'll give  
19 you and your client an opportunity as well as Mr. Knight and  
20 any victims who may actually be here in the courtroom today.

21                  MR. FAHL: Thank you, your Honor. I do have some  
22 comments, and Mr. Browndorf would like to exercise his right of  
23 allocution.

24                  You know, understanding your court -- the Court's comments  
25 about the victims and what they suffered, Mr. Browndorf

1 understands that. And we hope we've expressed how terrible he  
2 feels about that and what he really wants to do is have an  
3 opportunity to pay them back, to pay this back -- this money  
4 back as quickly as possible and do whatever he can, although  
5 maybe never make them whole, at least get them back some of the  
6 money that they've lost as a result of Mr. Browndorf's conduct.

7 And I think restitution was a centerpiece of the agreement  
8 between the parties. It was a centerpiece of the plea  
9 agreement that this Court accepted. And so what we proposed in  
10 our sentencing memorandum is some term of probation with as  
11 much home confinement as needed, but allowing Mr. Browndorf the  
12 time to work. You know, he may have -- he has a job available  
13 to him, if he were released. He would have the ability to work  
14 on the House of Browndorf television show which, if picked up,  
15 has the ability in itself to make the restitution victims  
16 whole. And, again, to the extent that there is any equity in  
17 the properties that he can take out, he would want the ability  
18 to do that so that he could get these victims paid as quickly  
19 as possible.

20 And I have think the restitution proposal has, you know,  
21 sufficient benchmarks that if he doesn't meet those restitution  
22 obligations -- and we have a 20 percent of whatever his salary  
23 is and essentially the full payment to the -- to the employee  
24 victims within two years, that if those are not met or at any  
25 point any of those are not met, this Court can then impose

1 whatever sentence it feels is reasonable. But the proposal we  
2 have, we think, is the best opportunity for these victims to  
3 actually get some money back. A long sentence of incarceration  
4 may take Mr. Browndorf's ability to make full restitution,  
5 while he would still do everything he can to do so, some of the  
6 tools at his possession may no longer be there after a lengthy  
7 period of incarceration. So really what we're asking for is  
8 that he have the opportunity to give some comfort to these  
9 victims by paying restitution.

10 Mr. Browndorf will then exercise his right of allocution.

11 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

12 To the Court and the victims in this case, I am filled with  
13 humility and shame as I read the victims' statements in this  
14 case. I was devastated when I read their stories knowing that  
15 I was the cause of their pain. Although I have my flaws, and  
16 there may be many, I never wanted to hurt anyone. I am a good  
17 person, and I have always tried to be. I try my best to follow  
18 God's teachings, and I have spent much time in prayer and  
19 thought about where I went wrong.

20 I wish I would have slowed down and focused on building a  
21 more stable foundation around BP Peterman, instead of rushing  
22 off to purchase the next commodity or chase the next deal. I  
23 wish I delivered -- or deliberated earlier and slowed spending  
24 earlier. I wish I could go back and do it over. I would do  
25 everything differently. BP Peterman might still have gone

1 down, but the IRS and the individual victims would have --  
2 would not have been harmed.

3 My actions have led to so much pain and sorrow for  
4 employees. And for this, I am deeply sorrowful and seek to  
5 redress my wrongs with restitution and to ask the forgiveness  
6 of those I've hurt.

7 For what it's worth, I am a lawyer, and I have so much  
8 reverence for this Court. It brings me to my knees to be  
9 standing before this -- your Honor as a defendant. And I have  
10 come at the mercy of the scales of justice. I never thought I  
11 would be in this position. Whatever sentence the Court  
12 imposes, I will do my best to put this case behind me and to  
13 move forward in a positive direction. While I want to work and  
14 be with my son and make restitution, I understand that there  
15 needs to be a day of reckoning for those that I have harmed.

16 I hope this Court will allow me the opportunity to prove  
17 restitution in the quickest form and not make me wait through  
18 incarceration, as I deeply desire to do that. And if I could  
19 make the victims whole, I would do that now. As much as I like  
20 to, I can't undo what I've done. But it is my deepest hope  
21 that can I repair what I've done. With grace. Thank you, your  
22 Honor.

23 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Browndorf.

24 Mr. Knight.

25 MR. KNIGHT: Thank you, your Honor. This defendant is

1 an incorrigible fraudster who only stopped committing crimes  
2 when he was detained. And his crimes are serious. He  
3 defrauded the IRS to the tune of over \$5 million in tax loss.  
4 As the Court's already noted, he cheated his employees in such  
5 a fashion that some of their lives were forever changed.

6 He stole from them, and he used that money to buy private  
7 flights, club memberships, sports cars. These were the things  
8 that he privileged over the people that worked for him.

9 Given the seriousness of those offenses, given the need for  
10 general deterrence here, given his demonstrated refusal to  
11 comply with the law into the teeth of two different pending  
12 federal indictments, this Court should sentence him 46 months  
13 imprisonment.

14 While the comments from defense counsel and the allocution  
15 are still fresh, I want to address those first. We heard Mr.  
16 Fahl talk about how the Court should sentence Mr. Browndorf  
17 such that he has an opportunity to make restitution. I think  
18 it's worth noting the shifting sands that this Court has  
19 encountered with respect to Mr. Browndorf's willingness and  
20 ability to pay restitution.

21 In his conversation with the probation office commemorated  
22 in the presentence investigation report and in defendant's  
23 sentencing memorandum, defendant represented that he had access  
24 to assets in excess of \$1 million. That is false. As Mr. Fahl  
25 noted, the properties that Mr. Browndorf cited with respect to

1 those assets are encumbered by foreclosure complaint, liens,  
2 and one is the subject of a default judgment in the bankruptcy  
3 proceeding.

4       If Mr. Browndorf wanted to make his victims whole, he had  
5 ample opportunity. He chose not to do so. That choice should  
6 inform the Court's sentence. And the idea that somehow he's  
7 going to make the money back now is fanciful.

8       The letter that was submitted to the Court at Docket Entry  
9 30 is an unbelievable fabrication. This letter features  
10 various syntax errors that reveal it to be not authentic.  
11 Perhaps the most obvious indication of its falsity is the last  
12 sentence. I know the Court has it. But the last sentence  
13 provides: We are hopeful that Matthew is able to arrange some  
14 form of release condition sufficient to ensure his ability to  
15 film on location, and we look forward to working with everyone  
16 associated with House of Browndorf, including Jayden.

17       Jayden Browndorf is in custody in the State of California  
18 for murder. This letter is not authentic. There is no chance  
19 that if this Court releases Mr. Browndorf he is going to make  
20 anywhere close to the amount of money that is reflected in  
21 Docket Entry 30. That is a fabrication, and the Court should  
22 not consider it as it imposes sentence.

23       It's also worth noting that during his allocution the  
24 defendant initially described himself as being filled with  
25 humility. That is, respectfully, inconsistent with someone who

1 is attempting to generate a television show that bears his last  
2 name. You don't go around making a show called The House of  
3 Browndorf if you are filled with humility based on the crimes  
4 that you've committed.

5 We also heard the defendant say that he is a good person  
6 and he always tried to be. The record shows that that's  
7 obviously not true. We heard the defendant say if he could do  
8 it all over again, he would slow down and deliberate. It does  
9 not take a lawyer very long to deliberate when presented with  
10 the question: Should I steal my employees' money and buy  
11 myself a private flight to the Bahamas? The answer to that  
12 question is no. And it doesn't take someone to slow down and  
13 think about it to come to that conclusion.

14 Judge, as we said in our memo, every single one of the  
15 3553(a) factors cuts in favor of a substantial sentence here.  
16 The nature and circumstances, as the Court alluded to,  
17 incredibly aggravated. Over the course of years, Mr. Browndorf  
18 stole from the less sophisticated and stole from the IRS to  
19 fund a lifestyle he could not otherwise afford. But that's not  
20 to say he didn't have access to money. Mr. Browndorf was  
21 affluent. Mr. Browndorf made over six figures practicing law.  
22 Mr. Browndorf had other successful ventures. His crimes were  
23 motivated by greed not need.

24 His crimes were also aggravated insofar as he took  
25 substantial steps to conceal his misconduct. He hired

1 unqualified personnel at his firm so that he could bully them  
2 and convince them to lie on his behalf. He changed his  
3 company's payroll processors so that he might more granularly  
4 exercise control over its funds. And when things fell apart,  
5 he lied to the bankruptcy trustee as commemorated in our  
6 memorandum.

7 The seriousness of these offenses counsels in favor of  
8 years of imprisonment. The Court already acknowledged it.  
9 These victims were hurt seriously. I won't restate everything  
10 they said, but I wanted to highlight one particular victim's  
11 comment in the PSR. That victim described how Mr. Browndorf's  
12 misconduct is a pattern. He is somebody who is extremely  
13 skilled at convincing people that he has sincerity, honesty,  
14 and integrity when, in fact, he possesses very little of any of  
15 those attributes.

16 That's what we saw here today, Judge. We saw an allocution  
17 from a lawyer who knows what the Court wants to hear. He is  
18 trying to escape responsibility yet again with bogus letters at  
19 Docket Entry 30, with misstatements about his assets. And the  
20 Court should not let him get away with it.

21 We made the point in our memo, so I won't belabor it; but,  
22 Judge, this case cries out for a sentence that advances general  
23 deterrence. Mr. Browndorf is a sophisticated, rational  
24 operator. He committed these crimes out of greed not need  
25 because he felt like it was rational to do so. He did it

1 because he calculated that the juice was worth the squeeze.  
2 Future defendants like Matt Browndorf should know that if they  
3 try to do something like that in Wisconsin, their math is off.  
4 They need to know that the punishment is going to make the  
5 crime not worth it, and it falls to the Court to impose a  
6 sentence along those lines.

7 Judge, at the end of the day, this defendant with just his  
8 tax crimes would qualify for a sentence of years of  
9 imprisonment. \$5 million of tax loss is nothing to sneeze at.  
10 But the problems here ran so much deeper, and the hurt, as the  
11 Court acknowledged, was so much more severe. This defendant  
12 lied, and he hurt people. And when he was caught, he continued  
13 to lie and hurt people.

14 This Court has recognized previously that white-collar  
15 criminals are dangerous, particularly those sophisticated  
16 white-collar criminals who prey on those who are not as  
17 sophisticated as themselves. And in those situations, the  
18 Court has previously answered the call and incapacitated them  
19 and protected those people that these sophisticated white-  
20 collar criminals would prey on. And it falls to the Court to  
21 protect the public from Matt Browndorf. Respectfully, the  
22 Government requests a sentence of 46 months imprisonment.  
23 Subject to your Honor's questions.

24 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

25 Mr. Fahl, anything more you'd like to add?

1                   MR. FAHL: Sure. Judge, I would just respond to a  
2 couple things that Attorney Knight said. Regarding Docket No.  
3 30, I'll say it is what it is. But I did -- I did talk to  
4 Carole Joyce last night after I received the letter. So I  
5 don't know anything about her company. But to the extent that  
6 she's -- she's a real person. She's on IMDb. She apparently  
7 does work in the entertainment industry. So I don't know the  
8 nature of her business, but she did indicate that it is her  
9 intention to move forward with the show, if available.

10                  Additionally, Mr. Knight mentioned that he didn't, you  
11 know, use any of these properties or the funds to pay victims  
12 now. I will just note that as part of his conditions of  
13 pretrial release, he was not allowed to do -- make any -- take  
14 any loans or take any encumbrances. So even if he would have  
15 liked -- he would have liked to, he wouldn't have been allowed  
16 to based on his conditions of pretrial release. But those two  
17 points for clarification. Other than that, nothing, your  
18 Honor.

19                  THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

20                  The Court staff circulated a series of 17 conditions of  
21 supervised release, Mr. Fahl and Mr. Knight. I appreciate, Mr.  
22 Fahl, you had suggested something different with respect to  
23 restitution. Obviously, what is proposed by the Court does not  
24 cabin Mr. Browndorf to \$200 a month. If he's able to pay more,  
25 certainly there's no impediment to doing so.

1           Do you have any comment on the conditions?

2           MR. FAHL: No, your Honor, other than to the extent  
3 that Paragraph 16, if Mr. Browndorf has the ability to take a  
4 loan and to meet his restitution obligations that he be allowed  
5 to do that and not be foreclosed by Paragraph 16.

6           THE COURT: Well, that approval will come because he  
7 will seek and obviously obtain approval of his supervising  
8 probation officer. That's not an outright prohibition. It  
9 requires the approval. And, obviously, the probation  
10 department deals with restitution on an almost everyday basis.  
11 So there's no impediment in Paragraph 16 to disposing property  
12 along the lines of satisfying court obligations.

13           So your objection is noted, if it be considered an  
14 objection, but overruled.

15           MR. FAHL: Otherwise no other objections, your Honor.

16           THE COURT: Thank you.

17           Any concerns, Mr. Knight?

18           MR. KNIGHT: Not a particularly acute concern, Judge.  
19 I just note obviously Condition 4 precludes Mr. Browndorf from  
20 illegally possessing or using any controlled substance.  
21 Probation office's report enumerates that Mr. Browndorf has  
22 been regularly using marijuana. I wonder if the Court could  
23 clarify for Mr. Browndorf whether marijuana is encompassed  
24 within Condition 4.

25           THE COURT: Well, first of all, there's a distinction

1 between recreational use and medical use. And there's also a  
2 distinction depending on what jurisdiction he's released to.  
3 These are all matters that are going to have to be refined down  
4 the road. The Court is not going to cast itself this morning  
5 as being so clairvoyant as to predict any particular set of  
6 circumstances with respect to any of the conditions because as  
7 the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals has repeatedly advised us  
8 as trial judges over the last seven or eight years -- and this  
9 is addressed in the last paragraph of the conditions -- that  
10 any modification of the conditions are best left for further  
11 consideration at such time as the defendant may become eligible  
12 for release from the custodial portion of the Court's sentence.

13 MR. KNIGHT: Thank you, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Browndorf, I well appreciate the  
15 fact that this morning is the first time that you and I have  
16 seen one another. But I also want you to know that I spent a  
17 lot of time, as I do in each case, reviewing the presentence  
18 report as well as the sentencing memos, the victim statements,  
19 the plea agreement. There's nothing that the Court has not  
20 taken the time to review. And as late as 5:30 this morning  
21 when I got here, I reviewed the video excerpts of the three  
22 latest victims.

23 And so I think I have at hand all of the relevant facts and  
24 circumstances that pertain to your case because as a former  
25 prosecutor and as a judge for more than 36 years, I take the

1 time to be sure that each offender has an opportunity, whether  
2 in the presentence process or at oral allocution at sentencing,  
3 to provide whatever information he or she deems appropriate  
4 that the Court take into account.

5 And I appreciate although there is another federal case  
6 pending, other than perhaps appearing in court in connection  
7 with civil matters, this is your first appearance, other than  
8 at the Rule 11 colloquy before the magistrate to learn  
9 firsthand exactly what occurs in a formal sentencing hearing.

10 But you should understand a couple of very important  
11 considerations. First of all, Congress put in place the  
12 guideline construct for sentencing as a result of the  
13 Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, which became applicable to  
14 conduct occurring on or after November 1st of 1987.

15 And when these guidelines were first promulgated, they were  
16 mandatory. In other words, the Court had no discretion in  
17 terms of fashioning an appropriate sentence in any case.  
18 However, as a result of the *Booker* decision, now some close to  
19 15 years ago, the Supreme Court stepped in and cast the  
20 guidelines in a role of being advisory to the Court.

21 But they did not vitiate or strike from the sentencing  
22 regimen those two core principles that underlie the Sentencing  
23 Reform Act of 1984. And those two core principles are  
24 uniformity and proportionality in sentencing. And the reason  
25 that those two benchmarks remain is that as a result of the

1 hearings that Congress conducted in adopting the guideline  
2 approach to sentencing in our federal courts was to ensure that  
3 whether it's Judge Stadtmueller in Milwaukee or Judge Jones in  
4 Dallas or Judge Martinez in Miami, that we at least have some  
5 common ground with respect to those matters that ought to go  
6 into the sentencing judge's calculation, and no better way to  
7 start that process than through a set of guidelines.

8 And although they are advisory in nature, they are and  
9 continue to be the beginning point to ensure that whatever  
10 sentence the Court ultimately imposes meets the statutory  
11 requirements of Title 18 Section 3553(a)(2), that is, a  
12 sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to  
13 achieve the goals of sentencing.

14 And as part of the matrix of factors that the Court is  
15 obliged to take into account, we begin with the matter of just  
16 how serious the conduct is and that the sentence imposed by the  
17 Court needs to strike a balance between the matter of what is  
18 fair, just, and reasonable punishment, as well as a sentence  
19 that at the end of the day not only serves as a deterrent to  
20 the offender before the Court, but as a deterrent to others who  
21 may find themselves similarly challenged along life's path to  
22 become involved in the same or similar conduct.

23 And then there's the matter of promoting respect for the  
24 law as an institution in our society. And then ultimately,  
25 there's the matter of just punishment. And so when we take

1 into account the overarching considerations of proportionality  
2 and uniformity and each of these competing sentencing factors,  
3 we're drawn into the eye, the absolute eye, of the storm that  
4 surrounds this case.

5       First of all, we begin with the fact that the offender  
6 before the Court, while you may not have at the time of the  
7 commission of these acts been acting as a lawyer, nonetheless,  
8 you had the training and were reposed with the trust that  
9 attends any professional, whether it's a lawyer, an accountant,  
10 a medical professional, or whatever.

11      But it doesn't begin and end there because when you are the  
12 titular head of any institution, there comes with that awesome  
13 responsibility the matter of being reposed with a level of  
14 trust, whether it's to the public, whether it's to your  
15 employees, whether it's to your family, whether it's to the  
16 business community, the list just goes on and on and on.

17      And it is quite apparent to this Court that for whatever  
18 reason, all of those precepts or benchmarks that one ought to  
19 keep in mind as we travel life's path were simply set aside in  
20 favor of whatever you want to ascribe to it, greed, avarice,  
21 the high life, being better than the next guy, all of the  
22 above, because this is not a case in which the individual  
23 offender was keeping money from the Internal Revenue Service or  
24 401(k) plans or health insurance in order to keep the business  
25 afloat. The money went right to things that were important to

1 Matthew Browndorf, whether it's cars, travel, planes, social  
2 level of involvement, property acquisition. It just goes on  
3 and on and on.

4 And I dare say in all seriousness this morning had you  
5 thought for a New York minute about the fact of how devastating  
6 this conduct would have been to any of the numerous victims,  
7 many of which have been identified in the presentence report,  
8 you would have run away from this conduct that is underlying  
9 this case like a scalded dog in a farmyard. But,  
10 unfortunately, it didn't happen that way.

11 And while I take no pleasure, absolutely no pleasure, out  
12 of having to send anyone to prison because it's very expensive,  
13 it takes individual offenders away from their family, in this  
14 case away from an opportunity, at least in the near term, to  
15 begin making restitution. But at the end of the day, Mr.  
16 Browndorf, there is no such thing as a get out of jail free  
17 card, whether it's cooperation, whether it's repaying victims  
18 in the form of financial restitution, whatever. Because to  
19 impose a sentence along the lines suggested by Mr. Fahl -- and  
20 I have every respect for his ability as a lawyer and his  
21 advocacy skills -- it's just not in the cards in this case.

22 The combination of what occurred, the length of what is  
23 involved, how devastating that it was to each of these victims  
24 simply jumps off the page, literally jumps off the page to  
25 require an appropriate, fair, just, and reasonable sentence.

1       Now, I want the record to be very clear I am not taking  
2       into account what occurred with respect to the personal  
3       property and furniture with respect to the rental property in  
4       California, just like I'm not taking into account the fraud  
5       charges that remain pending in the District of Maryland. Those  
6       are separate matters to be addressed in separate forums; and,  
7       accordingly, the Court does not take either of those into  
8       account in terms of imposing the sentence that remains to be  
9       imposed in this case today.

10       There is ample, ample factual support for not only your  
11       role in the offense as an organizer, but there's more than  
12       ample support that it was directed at emboldening your own  
13       personal wealth and financial resources. But in order to  
14       achieve that result, you had to rely on the activities and  
15       contributions of others. And although they may not have risen  
16       to the level of being criminally culpable, the fact remains  
17       that without their ability to respond to your beck and call,  
18       none of what occurred in this case would have been possible.

19       Obviously, it required your ability to move funds in a  
20       manner that no one other than yourself ultimately knew what was  
21       going on. But it doesn't end there because you relied on  
22       others to carry it out. Whether they acted wittingly or  
23       unwittingly, the fact remains that they were an integral part  
24       of these events and activities.

25       Again, striking this Court as being very significant in

1       terms of your educational background, your position of trust as  
2       an employer, and a complete abrogation of those  
3       responsibilities and duties attendant to your professional  
4       calling. Whether in the active practice of law or not, you had  
5       the skill set to know better. And you chose to look the other  
6       way in favor of garnering wealth at the expense of your own  
7       employees which is, at the end of the day as the Court said  
8       earlier, enough to make a grown judge cry.

9           But the fact remains we can't put the genie back in the  
10      bottle or set the hands on the clock of mother time back. And  
11      so at the end of the process, whether it's deterrence, whether  
12      it's respect for the law as an institution, the matter of  
13      fairness, and the matter of uniformity and proportionality  
14      require a significant sentence. And in this case, the  
15      significant sentence is a sentence of 48 months custody of the  
16      Bureau of Prisons to be followed by a three-year term of  
17      supervised release subject to each of the 17 conditions that  
18      the Court earlier circulated which as the Court earlier noted  
19      do remain subject to further review at the time of your release  
20      from the custodial portion of the Court's sentence.

21           With respect to the matter of suggesting a sentence of  
22      probation, obviously it's simply not in the cards. And  
23      although Mr. Fahl, to his credit, has endeavored to try to  
24      somehow make that happen, we can go back to the presentence  
25      report, Page 28, Paragraph 96, in which you suggested to the

1 probation department that going all the way back to February of  
2 2022, you were still expecting the not so insignificant sum of  
3 not 20, 30, \$40,000 a month or even \$400,000 a year, but a  
4 \$100,000 a month. But it's never been paid. In fact, the  
5 probation department never received any kind of documentation  
6 that would support your being entitled to that sort of funding.

7 Indeed, on a clear day, the magistrate judge who assigned  
8 CJA-appointed counsel to you probably would have been wiser to  
9 defer ruling on that until the probation department had a  
10 better understanding of exactly what your relationship was with  
11 Real Talk in Newport Beach. But there's still even in November  
12 of this year any record to support that claim. Whether it's  
13 true or not, I make no finding. But it certainly raises more  
14 questions than it provides answers.

15 And I also appreciate the fact that you have CJA-appointed  
16 counsel in Maryland. I'm not quarreling with that. But  
17 there's a level of inconsistency throughout this that simply  
18 does not pass what ordinary people would refer to as the smell  
19 test. And, unfortunately, there is so much that has been  
20 addressed in the presentence report, that addresses simply the  
21 count that you plead guilty to without regard to what's pending  
22 in California or pending in Maryland to again underscore the  
23 sentence that the Court will now formally impose.

24 Matthew Browndorf, on July 13th of this year, you entered a  
25 plea of guilty and were later formally adjudicated guilty as to

1 the conduct charged in Count 9 of the underlying indictment  
2 charging willful failure to collect and pay over federal tax  
3 obligations in violation of Title 26 Section 7202.

4 The Court having asked the defendant why judgment should  
5 not now be pronounced and pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act  
6 of 1984, it is the judgment of the Court that the defendant  
7 Matthew Browndorf be committed to the custody of the Bureau of  
8 Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of 48 months as to the  
9 offense of conviction.

10 The Court further determines that in light of the large  
11 restitution obligation that Mr. Browndorf is confronted with,  
12 that he does not have the financial ability to pay any fine,  
13 and accordingly waives any fine in this case. However,  
14 pursuant to the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of 1996, he's  
15 ordered to pay restitution in the aggregate amount of  
16 \$831,260.06. That amount is broken down to be payable to his  
17 former employees of Plutos Sama and related entities in the  
18 amount of \$396,115.51 and \$435,144.55 to the Internal Revenue  
19 Service. Those amounts are to be disbursed to the Clerk of the  
20 Court located in Room 362 of this building whereupon receipt  
21 thereof, they will be disbursed to the appropriate victims.

22 Following release from the custodial portion of the Court's  
23 sentence, Mr. Browndorf will be placed on supervised release  
24 for a term of three years as to the offense of conviction,  
25 subject to each of the 17 conditions that the Court earlier

1 circulated to which there were no objections or modifications  
2 sought that were acceptable to the Court, including the  
3 suggestion that Mr. Browndorf remit 20 percent of his income  
4 for restitution. As the Court noted, he's certainly free to  
5 increase the floor amount that the Court has set. But it will  
6 be dependent on his earnings at the time of he being placed on  
7 supervised release.

8 In accordance with the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act of  
9 1996 as provided for in 18 USC Section 3013, Mr. Browndorf is  
10 ordered to pay a special assessment of \$100 as to the offense  
11 of conviction.

12 In addition, pursuant to the terms of the plea agreement,  
13 the conduct charged in Counts 1 through 8 and 10 and 11 will  
14 stand dismissed.

15 Finally, the Court neglected to note that with respect to  
16 restitution, any interest on the restitution will be waived.

17 Mr. Fahl, if you have any recommendation as to a general or  
18 specific place of confinement, I'll be happy to include it in  
19 the judgment and commitment order, recognizing that ultimately  
20 it remains a function of the executive branch of government to  
21 make the final call both as to classification of Mr. Browndorf  
22 as well as placement.

23 MR. FAHL: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. We request  
24 that Mr. Browndorf be housed in a facility as close to the  
25 Central District of California as possible. We'd also ask that

1 he's, if applicable, that you refer that he be allowed to  
2 partake in the 500-hour program.

3 THE COURT: I'll include both of those  
4 recommendations.

5 The judgment will be silent on any sentence that Mr.  
6 Browndorf might receive should he be found guilty of one or  
7 more of the offenses pending in the Maryland case. Since he  
8 has not been sentenced, this Court has no ability to either  
9 make this sentence either concurrent with or consecutive to any  
10 sentence that has not been imposed.

11 Since he has been on pretrial release in this case, the  
12 sentence that the Court imposed today will operate to run from  
13 today's date together with any time he may have spent in  
14 custody in this case.

15 In other words, since his bond has been revoked in the  
16 Maryland case, that is, Case No. 22-CR-291, the time that he  
17 has spent in custody concerning that bond being revoked is  
18 solely attributable to that case and not this case, so there's  
19 no mistaking or confusion as to his custodial status.

20 Are there any other matters that we need address, Mr. Fahl  
21 or Mr. Knight?

22 MR. FAHL: No --

23 MR. KNIGHT: Your Honor -- I'm sorry, go ahead, Brian.

24 MR. FAHL: Not from me, your Honor.

25 MR. KNIGHT: Your Honor, just one brief housekeeping

1 point. I think I heard the Court say as it was imposing  
2 sentence and specifically describing the leadership enhancement  
3 that Mr. Browndorf received, I thought I heard the Court say  
4 that the other participants identified by the Government in  
5 support of the enhancement might not have risen to be  
6 criminally culpable. I know the Court knows the application  
7 note to that guideline provision requires that a participant be  
8 someone who is criminally responsible for the commission of the  
9 offense. I was hoping the Court could clarify that in support  
10 of its finding that the enhancement applies that at least one  
11 of PF, MS, or BR met that definition of being criminally  
12 responsible within the meaning of the application note.

13 Alternatively, I wonder if the Court would be comfortable  
14 indicating whether it would have imposed the same sentence  
15 under the 3553(a) factors regardless of its determination on  
16 the sentencing enhancement.

17 THE COURT: Well, on the latter point, the answer is  
18 yes. On the former point, that's a matter to be later  
19 determined in the -- culpability means a little more than  
20 responsible, at least in the view of the Court. So it's  
21 abundantly clear that these employees acted at the behest of  
22 Mr. Browndorf. Had they taken the time to evaluate what was  
23 requested of them, they certainly would not have done so. And  
24 so that's why I use the term wittingly and/or unwittingly.  
25 That doesn't excuse criminal responsibility.

1                   MR. KNIGHT: Thank you, your Honor. And I'll just say  
2 for the record, too, in the Government's view, that's  
3 especially true in this case because some of the offenses that  
4 they might technically have been criminally responsible for but  
5 were not ultimately charged with include the Title 26 7202  
6 offense of which Mr. Browndorf was convicted, which as the  
7 Court knows, has that lesser mens rea requirement. Thank you,  
8 your Honor.

9                   THE COURT: Thank you.

10                  Mr. Fahl, as you are aware, pursuant to the teachings of  
11 the US Supreme Court in *Roe v. Flores-Ortega* decided in  
12 February of 2000, you have an obligation to confer with your  
13 client as to the matter of any appeal in connection with either  
14 having plead guilty to the conduct charged in Count 9 or the  
15 sentence that the Court imposed this morning, and you have an  
16 obligation to confer with him with respect to any appeal and be  
17 guided by any request that he may make of you in that regard.

18                  In the event he elects to forego such an appeal, I would  
19 ask that as his counsel, you formally notify the Court, whether  
20 by pleading or letter, indicating that you have discussed with  
21 your client his right of appeal and that he has elected to  
22 forego such an appeal.

23                  Should the latter be the case, I would also ask that on  
24 whatever form of communication you use with the Court, you  
25 include a signature line for Mr. Browndorf to have serve as an

1 acknowledgment both of having been advised of his right of  
2 appeal and that he has elected to forego such an appeal.

3 The Court stands in recess until 11:30.

4 (At 11:16 a.m. the hearing ended.)

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## C E R T I F I C A T E

3 I, JENNIFER L. STAKE, RDR, CRR, an Official  
4 Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the  
5 Eastern District of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the  
6 foregoing is a true and correct transcript of all the  
7 proceedings had in the above-entitled matter as the same are  
8 contained in my original machine shorthand notes on the said  
9 trial or proceeding.

12 Dated this 7th day of December, 2023.  
13 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Jennifer\_Stake@wied.uscourts.gov

22 ELECTRONICALLY SIGNED BY JENNIFER L. STAKE  
Official Court Reporter, BDR, CRR